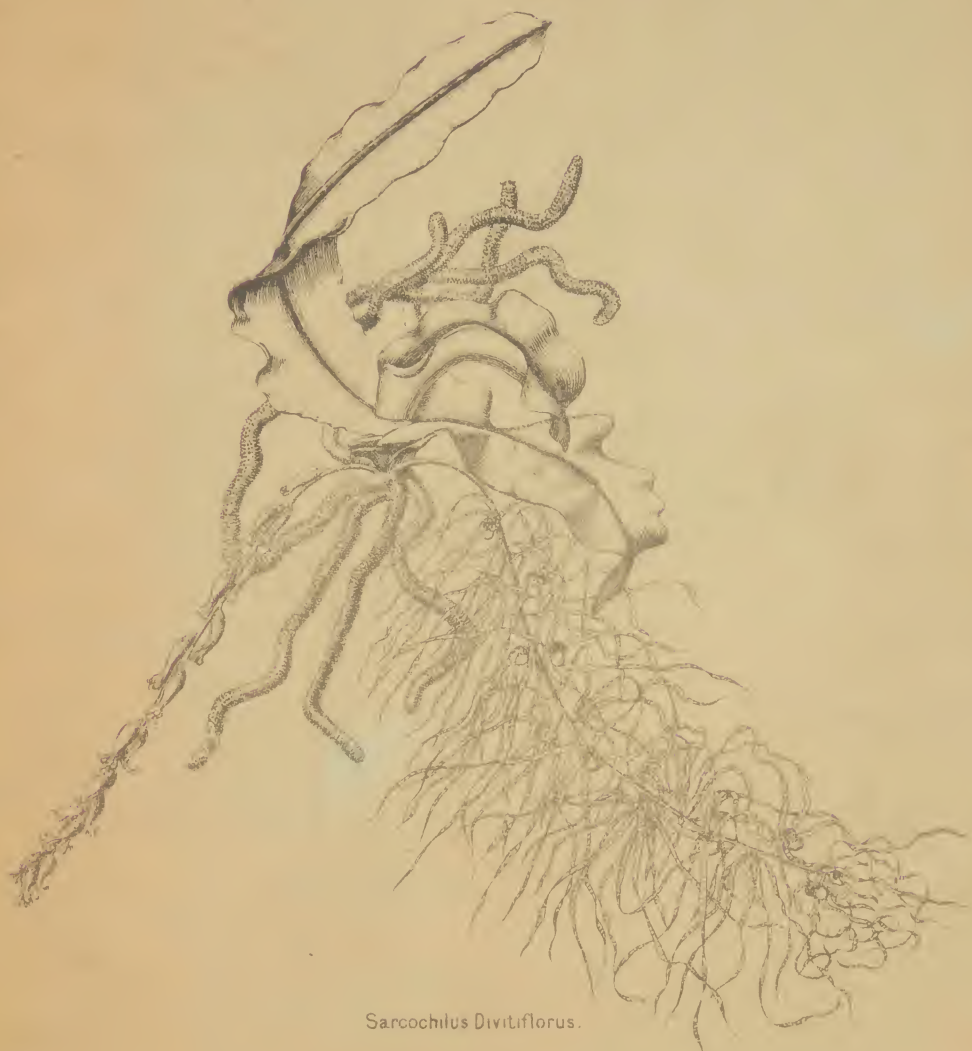


PART 3 VOL 2

AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDS



Sarcocilus Divitiflorus.

BY R. D. FITZGERALD F.L.S.

December, 1888

SYDNEY N.S.W.
Printed by Charles Potter, Government Printer.

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Donated Mr B Caldwell, Gray Central School.



**Corunastylis Apostasioides. (Fitzgerald.) Prasophyllum Deanianum.
(Fitzgerald.) Prasophyllum. (Genoplesium.) Baueri. (R. Brown.)**

CORUNASTYLIS APOSTASIOIDES was found by G. H. Sheaffe, at Berrima, New South Wales. It flowers in June.

The genus *Genoplesium* (so named by R. Brown on account of its relationship to the genus *Prasophyllum*) has only been known from the very meagre description in Brown's Prodrömus, said to be founded on a drawing by Bauer in the British Museum, and from the drawing itself, which is referred to in the Flora Australiensis as "representing an abnormal specimen, or one in which there had been some confusion between the petals and lateral lobes of the column."

J. Britten, F.L.S., kindly sent me a copy of this drawing for comparison with a plant I had supposed might be the original of the lost species, as I could not believe that Bauer would have made an inaccurate drawing, or confounded the parts, as supposed. The plant, I imagined, might be *Genoplesium Baueri*, proved to be distinct, and is now figured and described as *Corunastylis Apostasioides*; but within a short period the veritable *Genoplesium* was rediscovered by my friend, H. Deane, F.L.S., at Gladesville, a few miles from Sydney, or, at least, a species so near it as to be only separated from it by minor details, as in the form of the labellum, the ovate-lanceolate petals (unnotched), acute bract, shorter sepals, &c. The new species I have named after the discoverer, but have also given a figure of Brown's *Genoplesium Baueri*, taken from the copy of Bauer's original drawing.

Both species must be placed in the genus *Prasophyllum* to which they clearly belong.

Prasophyllum Deanianum flowers in March. It was found growing under Tea-tree (*Knuzea*), would appear to flower very seldom, and must be extremely rare.

DESCRIPTION OF CORUNASTYLIS APOSTASIOIDES.

Stem rather slender, about one foot high, leafless, except an acute sheathing bract, about one inch from the loose spike of about fifteen shortly pelicillate, small, brownish-yellow flowers. Ovary, oblong, turbinate. Lateral and dorsal sepals, about one line and a half, lanceolate, acute, free, ciliate, along the incurved edges. Labellum without glands, lanceolate, acute, contracted at the base into a short claw, the surface covered, especially towards the point, with soft, reversed hairs. Petals one line long, linear, bifid, the division nearer the labellum about half a line tapering to a fine point. The other division about a quarter of a line, falcate, linear, blunt, and slightly dilated at the point. Stigma about a quarter of a line, terete, but flattened, on the upper side, and clubbed at the end, without rostellum. Anther longer than the stigma, with a long, fine point, and contracted at the base into a short claw, the edges incurved so as to form a channel in which the stigma rests, and is immersed in the pollen, which is without a caudicle.

DESCRIPTION OF PRASOPHYLLUM DEANIANUM.

Stem red, stout, and waxy, about six or seven inches, with a sheathing bract less than an inch from the loose spike of about seven rather large flowers. Flowers sessile green, except the red edges of the dorsal sepal and petals, and red labellum. Lateral sepals, linear, acute by the turning in of the edges, about four lines long, free. Dorsal sepal about half the length of the lateral sepals, very concave, acuminate. Petals ovate, lanceolate, acute, about one line and a half. Labellum on a short claw, about three lines long, oblong, with blunt point, and with two callosities on the disk near the point, and two longer and thicker at the base. Wings of the column, not bilid, but curved upwards and backwards. Rostellum, red-brown. Caudicle very short. Anther, with rather long filiform point, slightly clavate.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Corunastylis Apostasioides.—Fig. 1. Labellum, petals, and anther from the front. 2. Anther from the side. 3. Flowers and bract from the side. 4. Labellum, petals, stigma, and anther from the side, anther being drawn down so as to show the stigma which is otherwise inclosed in it.

Prasophyllum Deanianum.—Fig. 1. Column from the side. 2. Flower from the front. 3. Flower and bract from the side. 4. Labellum from below, from above, and from the side. 5. Flower from above. 6. Column from above. 7. Pollen-masses.

Prasophyllum Baueri.—Fig. 1. Flower from above. 2. Column from the side. 3. Flower from the front. 4. Leaf from the front. 5. Bract from the side. 6. Flower from the side. 7. Labellum, column, petals, and dorsal sepals from the front.



From Nature by R. D. Prentiss, F. L. B.



Dr. Sime by Arthur J. Skelton

brevis

DIURIS

pallens

Printed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, N. S. W.
August, 1902



Diuris pallens. (Bentham.) *Diuris levis.* (Fitzgerald.)

DIURIS PALLENS and *DIURIS LEVIS* are very closely allied to *Diuris pedunculata*, but are "distinct in several particulars." In *D. pallens* "the raised lines or plates of the disk converge, and end in a single line along the lamina, but are fringed with small calli instead of being pubescent or ciliate," and the lateral lobes of the labellum are very small; and in *D. levis* the leaves are twisted, and the labellum is totally without the "pubescent centre and pubescent calli" of *D. pedunculata*.

DIURIS PALLENS has, I believe, been only obtained in New England (New South Wales), where I observed it growing on a wet plain near a hill called "Ben Lomond," the delicate yellow flowers with small dorsal sepal and spreading petals causing it to be taken at first-sight for a *Caladenia*. It flowers in September and October.

DIURIS LEVIS was found at Albany (Western Australia), and may have been confounded with *D. pedunculata*, though Western Australia has not been given as a habitat of that species. *D. levis* flowers in September. The following description was published in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of April 15th, 1882, No. 433, Vol. XVII, page 495:—

Diuris levis.—A slender species, from eight inches to one foot six inches high. Leaves from three to six inches, numerous, linear, spirally twisted, enclosed at their base by a sheath. Flowers two to six, light yellow. Petals elliptical, stipitate, seven or eight lines, including the dark brown claw of about two or three lines. Lateral sepals about seven or eight lines, linear, green. Dorsal sepal almost triangular, embracing the column, about half the length of the other sepals. Labellum three-lobed. The lateral lobes half the length of the central, falcate denticulate along the upper edges, striate with brown lines. Central lobe ovate-rhomboid, about six lines, including the linear portion between the wings, on which portion are two raised lines, perfectly smooth, as is the whole of the labellum. The rhomboidal portion is raised along the centre in a sharp ridge. Wings of the column of the same length as it, toothed.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Diuris pallens.—Fig. 1. Labellum, from below, from the side, and from above. 2. Column, from the front. 3. Column, from the side. 4. Column, from the back. 5. Glands, at base of labellum. 6. Pollen masses.

Diuris levis.—Fig. 1. Labellum, from the side. 2. Base of labellum, from the side, showing glands. 3. Labellum, from above and from below. 4. Column, from the side. 5. Column, from the front. 6. Column, from the back.

Genus *Oberonia*. (*Lindley*.)

OBERONIA is another of the Asiatic forms which have overflowed into Australia, but is only represented by two species—the one peculiar to Australia (*O. palmicola*), and the other to be also found “in East India and the Archipelago.”

It is an epiphyte, resembling *Sarcocilus* in habit, and produces long racemes of minute flowers. It does not extend further south than the northern rivers of New South Wales.



Prom. & engr. by F. G. & J. G. F. C. D.

W. G. & J. G. F. C. D.

OBERONIA

Palmicola Iridifolia

Printed at the survey of General Sir John E. M. D. N. S. W.
by J. G. & J. G. F. C. D.



Oberonia palmicola. (Mueller.) *Oberonia iridifolia.* (Lindley.)

OBERONIA PALMICOLA is not uncommon in the Northern "Cedar brushes," and is found adhering to the small branches of trees most frequently where they hang over water. The racemes consist of as many as 300 flowers so very small that fertilisation must be caused by very minute insects, for from the form of the parts of reproduction it is evident that the intervention of insects is a necessity. Only a few seed vessels are usually to be found on the spikes. It flowers in March.

OBERONIA IRIDIFOLIA hardly extends as far south as *O. palmicola*. Its flowers are even smaller and more numerous, and it seems to seed more freely. It flowers in September.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Oberonia palmicola.—Fig. 1. Portion of raceme. 2. Flower, from the front. 3. Pollen masses. 4. Column, from the front. 5. Flower, from the side. 6. Column, from above.

Oberonia iridifolia.—Fig. 1. Capsules. 2. Flower. 3. Column, from the side. 4. Flower, from the front. 5. Pollen masses. 6. Portion of raceme.



From Nature by W. J. H. Perak. 1877

At Home by W. J. H. Perak. 1877

DENDROBIUM undulatum

Printed at the Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W.
Sept. 1877
1877



Dendrobium undulatum. (*R. Brown.*)

DENDROBIUM UNDULATUM is the common coast form of *Dendrobium* in Northern Queensland and the Northern Territory. It grows on rocks, in the fissures of which it sometimes attains a great height.

I have seen plants measuring ten feet, exclusive of the spike of flowers, which in itself was a foot and a half long. The habit is shown in the figure of the variety *Broomfieldii* (next plate), which is that of *D. undulatum*, but on a reduced scale. It is in flower in October, November, and December.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Dendrobium undulatum.—Fig. 1. Top of column, from the front, showing anther thrown back, pollen-masses having been removed. 2. Anther, from front and side. 3. Labellum, from above. 4. Labellum, from the side. 5. Pollen masses. 6. Column and ovary, from the back. 7. Column, from the front, with parts of sepals and petals.



Dendrobium undulatum (variety Broomfieldii). (Fitzgerald.)

DENDROBIUM BROOMFIELDII must, I think, be considered as only a variety (though so distinct in colour and size), as there do not appear to me to be any important distinctions in the parts of the flowers.

I have named it after my friend, Captain Broomfield, who obtained it from Northern Anstralia, flowered it in his hot-houses, and kindly afforded me the opportunity of depicting it and many other Orchids. The bright colour and compact habit make it a very pretty addition to our northern Dendrobiums.

It flowers in October, and remains in flower for a very long time.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Dendrobium undulatum, var. *Broomfieldii*.—Fig. 1. Labellum, from above. 2. Labellum, from the side. 3. Labellum, from below. 4. Column, from the front, with parts of sepals and petals. 5. Column, from the side, with spur and parts of sepals and petals. 6. Pollen masses. 7. Points of glands on disk of labellum. 8. Point of labellum, showing end of gland.



From Nature by H. Chas. J. J. J.

On Stone by Arthur J. Stepp

Agrostophyllum

DENDROBIUM

Stuartii

Printed at the Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W.
November 1883



Dendrobium agrostophyllum. (Mueller.)

Dendrobium Stuartii. (Bailey.)

For the opportunity of figuring both species of very rare *Dendrobiums* I am indebted to the kindness of F. M. Bailey, F.L.S., Government Botanist, Queensland.

When giving a description of *Celandria* (vol. 1, part 7) I supposed that *Dendrobium agrostophyllum* might be one of the species to be included in that genus, but there can be no doubt, on examination, of its being a true *Dendrobium*. It must be very rare. Mr. Bailey informs me that he has often searched for it, but in vain, having only seen the specimen which he sent me (and which he did not obtain in person), and only one habitat (Rockingham Bay) is given in *Flora Australiensis*. It flowers in October.

DENDROBIUM STUARTII comes very near *D. Moorei* of Howe's Island (vol. 1, part 7, plate 10), especially in the peculiar spatulate labellum and spur. As this species was discovered after the publication of the *Flora Australiensis*, I give Mr. Bailey's description and his remarks in his "Contribution to the Queensland Flora" (page 5) in full:—

"Stem slender, prominently striate, six to eighteen inches long, leafy, of a purplish colour, the old leafless ones bearing numerous short racemes of usually three flowers. Leaves lanceolate, one to two inches long. Racemes axillary, the rachis about half an inch long, and pedicels of about the same length. Sepals and petals narrow, lanceolate, yellowish green, half an inch long. Spur straight, about three lines long. Labellum tomentose with fringed undulate edges, the disk plates not prominent, obtuse-ovate, three-quarters of an inch long, including the claw, which is articulate to the base of the spur (as in *Bolbophyllum*) without lateral lobes, beautifully marked with forked red veins, which are crossed by two longitudinal ones. Column short, white, the very narrow wings with purple edges. Flowers very fragrant."

"Described from a single plant now flowering in the Brisbane Botanic Garden, sent from near Herberton by J. W. R. Stuart, Esq., from whom several other rare and perhaps new species have been received."

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Dendrobium agrostophyllum.—Fig. 1. Glands on labellum, from above. 2. Glands on labellum, from the side. 3. Column, from the side. 4. Ovary, column, and labellum, from the side. 5. Pollen masses. 6. Column, from the front. 7. Labellum, from below. 8. Labellum, from above. 9. Labellum, from the side.

Dendrobium Stuartii.—Fig. 1. Column, from the front. 2. Column, from the side. 3. Pollen masses. 4. Top of column, from the side, anther displaced. 5. Labellum, from above.



From nature by K. M. Schepers, F.L.S.



From nature by Arthur J. Stepp.

hispidum

DENDROBIUM

Taylori

Printed by the Surveyor-General's Office Sydney N.S.W.
March 1888

Dendrobium hispidum. (*Richard.*) **Dendrobium.** (*Bolbophyllum.*)
Taylori. (*Mueller.*)

(Unfortunately the names have been misplaced on the plate. The species to which the name "hispidum" has been given should have been "Taylori," and the species named "Taylori" should have been "hispidum.")

THERE can, I think, be no doubt that both these plants should at least be in the same Genus, and there are in my opinion sufficient distinctions in detail to separate them specifically. The drawings have been made from plants sent to me by my friend, F. M. Bailey, F.L.S., and, of course, show the habit as represented by the specimens; but he informs me that "the erect position of the leaf is not constant in either plant—in fact, the two plants in foliage and general appearance are so similar that I could not distinguish the one from the other without the flowers."

Notwithstanding the similarity of the plants themselves, their flowers differ in material points. Among the most observable are that in *D. Taylori*; the ovary is smooth; the bract sheathing and blunt; the labellum triangular at the point, bearing glands, and with two glands on the disk; the spur short; and the pedicel about twice the length of the flower. In *D. hispidum* the ovary is hispid; bract linear, acute; the labellum ovate, soft, and thick at the point, without any glands; the spur long; and the pedicel about three times the length of the flower.

The plants from which the figures were taken were in flower—*D. hispidum* in July, and *D. Taylori* in October. Both species belong to Northern Queensland, and grow in dense tufts.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Dendrobium Taylori.—Fig. 1. Labellum, from the side. 2. Column, from the side. 3. Flower and bract, from the front. 4. Bud, from the side column, and spur, from the front. 6. Pollen masses. 7. Column, from the back. 8. Labellum, from above. 9. Labellum, from below. 10. Point of labellum, from above. 11. Flower, from the side.

Dendrobium hispidum.—Fig. 1. Column spur and ovary, from the side, with parts of petal and dorsal sepal. 2. Flower and bract, from the side. 3. Column and spur, from the front. 4. Flower, from the front. 5. Labellum, from above. 6. Labellum, from the side. 7. Pollen masses.



fasciculata

THELYMITRA

grandiflora

Printed at the Surveyor General's Office by J. H. N. W.
March 1895



Thelymitra fasciculata. (Fitzgerald.) *Thelymitra grandiflora.* (Fitzgerald.)

THELYMITRA FASCICULATA is a Western Australian form, overlooked or confounded with *T. canaliculata* (next plate), *T. leioides* (ninth plate), or other of the genus, but it can be easily distinguished by the absence of all lobes or crest between the two penicillate lobes or appendages of the column by there being no edge to the hood or opening in it over the anther, but on the contrary the top of the column is completely covered by a mass of terete glands like truncated bundle of twigs (from which I have given the name). It is also readily distinguished from *T. crinita*, (to which it is most nearly related) by the form of the leaf, which is linear, not ovate-lanceolate. It is to be found in sandy soil, and flowers in September.

DESCRIPTION OF *THELYMITRA FASCICULATA*.

Stem about one foot high, slender, with three or four sheathing bracts. The leaf linear channelled, generally from three to six inches. Flowers lilac-blue in a raceme of about five flowers. Sepals, petals, and labellum oblong-lanceolate about five lines. Column about two lines. Extreme lateral appendages inflated at the bases, but produced into linear points bearing each a tuft of white cilia at the end. The hood truncate, without lobes or crest, and composed of linear glands closely packed together, which form an almost flat top to the column. Anther produced into a point above the stigma, and remaining behind it. Pollen masses easily removed entire without crumbling.

THELYMITRA GRANDIFLORA comes very near *T. aristata* and *T. epipactoides*, but is a much more beautiful plant than either, and may be distinguished from the former by the broad truncate hood, which is devoid of the thick lobes found in *T. aristata* on each side of a small central crest; by the short blunt anther which in *T. aristata* is produced into a long point; by the spotted leaves, &c. *T. grandiflora* differs from *T. epipactoides* in the great length of the raceme in the latter; in the colour of the flowers, which in *T. epipactoides* is a grey-green, tinged with red; in the hood being broad, deeply denticulate, curved downwards (not narrow), sharp, but slightly notched, and pointing upwards. It may be doubtful whether the three should not be united, but I am of opinion they should be considered as distinct, in which view Baron von Mueller concurs. *T. epipactoides* has been named as a separate species by the Baron, and I find that he proposed in his Herbarium to give the name of "*Grandis*" to the South Australian form, which, without knowledge of such proposal, I described in the *Gardener's Chronicle* under the name of "*Grandiflora*." *T. grandiflora* was found near Adelaide, in South Australia, and flowers in October. It is the largest and most beautiful of the many species in the genus, having denser racemes and larger flowers. Those on the plant (from which the figure was taken) numbered twenty-eight.

DESCRIPTION OF *THELYMITRA GRANDIFLORA*.

(As given in *Gardener's Chronicle*, April 15th, 1852, No. 433, Vol. XVII, page 495.)

Thelymitra grandiflora.—A very robust species, from one foot six inches to two feet six inches high. Leaf lanceolate, about nine inches long, and about ten lines broad, thick, forming a closed loose sheath round the stem for three or four inches. Lower bracts sheathing in the same way for more than half their length. Flowers about thirty in a dense spike, greyish-blue. Petals and sepals oblong obtuse concave, about eight lines. The back of the sepals much darker in colour. Column about four lines, hooded. The hood remarkably flat, broad, and smooth, of a leaden colour. The space between the extreme lateral appendages consisting of two large wings, deeply denticulate along the edges, and a much smaller arched central wing also denticulate. The extreme lateral appendages produced horizontally and terminating in white penicillate tufts. The wings of the column inflated and inclosing the lower part of the stigma in a cup. Anther not produced over the stigma and remaining behind it.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Thelymitra fasciculata.—Fig. 1. Anther and stigma, from the side. 2. Column, from above. 3. Column, from the side. 4. Column, from the front. 5. Pollen masses. 6. Column, from the back.

Thelymitra grandiflora.—Fig. 1. Column, from the back. 2. Column, from the front. 3. Column, from the side. 4. Anther and stigma, from the side. 5. and 6. Pollen masses. 7. Column, from above.



From Nature and, et. Scut. by R. S. Haynes (1911)

THELYMITRA
canaliculata.

ixioides.



Thelymitra ixioides. (R. Brown.) *Thelymitra canaliculata.* (R. Brown.)

THELYMITRA IXIOIDES is the common form on the coast of New South Wales, extending to the Blue Mountains. It is generally found on the flats on the summits of ridges, but it is not confined to them, being often scattered through the open forests. I have frequently found plants the flowers of which were nearly twice as large as those figured, but I do not think it is well to depict unusually fine specimens, especially in botanical works.

T. ixioides is wholly dependent for its fertilisation on the removal of the pollen masses, and their being brought into contact with the stigma by insects.

It may be taken as a type of the species in the Genus in which the pollen masses are not friable, but come away whole from behind the stigma, and in which the anther does not ascend above the stigma, or the pollen in any way over-lap the stigma, or be over-lapped by it, or crumble upon it. *T. ixioides* flowers in August on the coast, two or three months later in the mountains.

It is said to be found in all the Colonies, but, if it extends to Western Australia, it must be rare, for I did not observe it there.

THELYMITRA CANALICULATA.—It is with doubt I have given the name as that of the species represented, but it is the only one I have found to agree with the description given by Brown. I, therefore, think it had better be taken as *canaliculata* than give that name to one the characters of which could not be reconciled with the description.

For convenience I give Brown's description (as I translate it), and also that given in the *Flora Australiensis*.

"Perianth spreading, the outermost divisions of the hood pencilled, the intermediate one many divided with smooth dorsal surface."—R. Brown, Prod., p. 311.

"Habit and few rather small flowers of the slender, narrow-leaved forms of *T. ixioides*, and the floral characters the same, except that the central lobe of the column hood is broader, more external, and, though much denticulate, has no dorsal crest."—*Flora Australiensis*, Vol. VI, p. 318.

The plant from which the drawing has been taken was obtained at Hunter's Hill, near Sydney, but I also procured a few at Albany, Western Australia. It flowers in September.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Thelymitra ixioides.—Fig. 1. Stigma, from the front. 2. Pollen masses. 3. Anther and stigma, from the side. 4. Stigma and pollen masses, from the side. 5. Column, from the front. 6. Column, from the back. 7. Column, from the side.

Thelymitra canaliculata.—Fig. 1. Column, from the front and above. 2. Column, from the side.





From Nature by R.D. Pascher, F.L.S.

On Stone by Arthur S. Sloggs

flexuosa

THELYMITRA

urnalis

Printed at the Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W.
Sept. 1907



Thelymitra flexuosa. (Endlicher.) *Thelymitra urnalis.* (Fitzgerald.)

THELYMITRA FLEXUOSA is well named, for the hard slender stem bends almost at right angles at the leaf and at each of the bracts. The anthers, it will be observed, of this species and a few others in the genus depart from the ordinary type, and are produced into a broad thick appendage.

T. flexuosa has not I believe, as yet, been obtained in New South Wales. I found it in flower in Western Australia in September, and in South Australia in October.

THELYMITRA URNALIS was found by me, in flower in October, on the top of Mount Lofty (South Australia), and the following description appeared in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of 15th April, 1882, No. 433, Vol. XVII, page 493:—

DESCRIPTION OF *THELYMITRA URNALIS*.

Thelymitra urnalis.—A slender plant, about a foot high. Leaf about six inches, linear, thick, rather deeply channelled. Bracts long and stem clasping. Flowers one or two. Sepals and petals ovate acute, about three lines. Petals yellow. Sepals yellow inside, dark red brown outside. Column three lines, not hooded, but produced above the anther, undulate or almost denticulate between the lateral appendages, which project horizontally forward and are broad and rugose. The wings of the column enclose it for more than half its length at its base and form a cup, with a central spur more or less developed in front of the stigma, giving the column an urn-like appearance. Anther obtuse, or slightly emarginate, protruding over the stigma, and continuing when mature to include the pollen masses.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Thelymitra flexuosa.—Fig. 1. Column, from the front. 2. Column, from the back. 3. Column, from the side.

Thelymitra urnalis.—Fig. 1. Section of leaf. 2. Column, from the front. 3. Column, from the side. 4. Column, from the back. 5. Anther and stigma, from the side. 6. Column, from above.





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Spathoglottis Paulinae
Dendrobium monophyllum
Sarcochilus divitilorius

SEVENTH PART.

Caladenia alba and *Caladenia carnea*
Covandria Smilliae
Diuris pedunculata and *Diuris dendrobioides*
Dipodium punctatum
Dendrobium phalenopsis

Dendrobium Beckleri
Pterostylis parviflora and *Pterostylis barbata*
Caladenia arenaria and *Caladenia concolor*
Caladenia filamentosa and *Acianthus caudatus*
Dendrobium Moorei

VOLUME II.

FIRST PART.

Caladenia lobata and *Caladenia plicata*
Caladenia paniculata and *Caladenia macrostylis*
Sarcochilus rubricentrum
Drakaea elathea and *Drakaea glyptodon*
Dendrobium superbiens

Prasophyllum elatum and *Prasophyllum Australe*
Prasophyllum brevifolium and *Prasophyllum alpinum*
Bolbophyllum Flisae
Microtis porrifolia and *Microtis parviflora*
Thelymitra rubra and *Thelymitra luteociliatum*

SECOND PART.

Genus *Eriochilus*
Eriochilus autumnalis and *Eriochilus scaber*
Caladenia reticulata and *Caladenia leptochila*
Bolbophyllum minutissimum
Galeola Ledgerii
Chiloglottis trilabra and *Chiloglottis diphylla*

Chiloglottis Grunlii and *Chiloglottis Muellieri*
Cryptostylis longifolia
Cryptostylis ovata
Pterostylis recurva and *Pterostylis turfosa*
Cleisostoma Beckleri and *Cleisostoma Kelfordii*
Thelymitra crinita and *Thelymitra mucida*

THIRD PART.

Genus *Corunastylis*
Corunastylis Apostasioides, *Prasophyllum Deania-*
nun, and *Prasophyllum Baueri*
Diuris pallens and *Diuris laevis*
Genus *Oberonia*
Oberonia palmicola and *Oberonia iridifolia*
Dendrobium undulatum

Dendrobium Broomfieldii
Dendrobium agrostophyllum and *Dendrobium Stuartii*
Dendrobium hispidum and *Dendrobium Taylora*
Thelymitra fasciculata and *Thelymitra grandiflora*
Thelymitra isidioides and *Thelymitra canaliculata*
Thelymitra flexuosa and *Thelymitra urnalis*